

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

DISGUISED.—The editor of the Kendall (Ill.) *Clarion* loves a good joke, and never lets an opportunity slip that promises a dish of fun. Here is his last:

"We have lately got a new suit of clothes, and no man could be more effectually disguised. We look like a gentleman. Upon first putting them on, we felt like a cat in a strange garret, and for a long time thought we were swapped off. We went to the house and asked the baby into fits; our wife asked us if we wanted to see Mr. Clarke, and told us that we would find him at the office; went there, and pretty soon one of our business men came in with a strip of paper in his hand. He asked if the editor was in; told him we thought not; asked him if he wished to see him particularly; said he wanted him to pay that bill; told him we didn't believe he would be in; business man left. Started to the house again; met a couple of young ladies—one of them asked the other, 'What handsome stranger is that?' In this dilemma we met a friend, and told him who we were, and got him to introduce us to our wife, who is now as proud of us as a snail. The next time we get a new suit, we shall let her know it beforehand."

BUCHANAN AND WEBSTER.—Soon after the great expounder had discharged one of his heavy guns in the United States Senate, a gentleman was extolling him to Buchanan. "Yes," said the latter, "he is a great statesman, but no politician." The same individual met Mr. Webster a few days subsequently, and improved the occasion to elicit his opinion of the philosopher of Wheatland; and, singularly enough, he said of Buchanan—"He is a great politician, but no statesman."—*Boston Transcript*.

At St. Thron, in Belgium, recently, a man exposed for sale at a stall in the market place a number of Bibles of the Evangelical Society; a person bought one, stuck it on the top of a pole, sprinkled it with turpentine, and set it on fire. Whilst it was burning, he loudly denounced the society for distributing Bibles. On this, a crowd which had assembled rushed to the dealer's stall, tore the Bibles to pieces, and scattered the fragments about. This led to a tumultuous scene, and the *gendarmes* had to interfere to make several arrests, before order was re-established.

There is at present, in the Liverpool workhouse, a handsome and honest-looking Scotch girl eighteen years of age, who, for the last five years, has been gaining a livelihood as a sailor. Only once during this time was her sex discovered, and the occasion was, when, by an accidental fall, she broke her ribs, and had to be examined by a medical man. Her name is Annie Stuart; she was born in Glasgow, and she has five brothers, all sailors. Her object in seeking parol discharge was to obtain some funds and suitable clothing, in order that she may obtain a situation as stewardess, or in some other capacity in keeping with her sex.

At Norwich, Connecticut, Herbert Bowen, a promising lad of sixteen years, was drowned on Saturday. In company with two or three other boys, he was skating down the river, and broke through. The other boys tried to save him; the special train from New London was passing at the time, and efforts were made by the passengers to rescue him. He clung to the ice as long as he could, when, losing his hold, he cried, "Good bye, boys. Lord bless me. Tell my mother"—and with the sentence unfinished, he sank into the water, and was drawn under the ice by the current. His body was recovered. He was the only child of his parents.

An advertisement in the *Catholic Telegraph* sets down the following as the wealth of the Established Church in Ireland—Glebe lands, 132,782 statute acres; See lands, 669,247 statute acres; Trinity College lands, 199,573 statute acres—total, 1,001,602—exclusive of Charter lands and the Royal School lands, which in Ulster alone are upwards of 20,000 acres.

Few persons are aware that street paving was first practiced in Carthage, whence it was introduced to Rome. The Carthaginians were supplied with water from an aqueduct fifty miles in length, and so large that a man could stand erect in it. The criteria for its reception and distribution were of corresponding magnitude. At the present time, in rowing along the beach, travellers discover the remains of common sewers.

A shocking accident befell a seminary at Bologna, Italy, on the 15th ult. A dormitory in which fifteen pupils slept, being damp from being newly whitewashed, a stove was lighted in it to dry the walls. During the night, the carbonic acid gas from the stove filled the room, and all the pupils were found the next morning suffocated by the vapor.

A bright little girl fell and struck her head, at Manchester, Mass., on Friday. John L. Fitch, Esq., her father, had died on Monday. Awakening from a stupor, only to die, she put her arms round a lady's neck, and exclaimed, "My father is dead and gone to heaven, and I am glad of it; I want to go too," fell back dead.

A Parisian paper asserts that America is despotic, and proves it on the ground that the mayor of a city can forbid smoking in the street, and a testotal inn-keeper can deny his guests wine or spirits.

A French writer has said that, "to dream gloriously, you must not gloriously while you are awake; and to bring angels down to converse with you in your sleep, you must labor in the cause of virtue during the day."

A man at Rio Vista, California, bet his friend could not hit him at seventy-five yards with a shot-gun. He was mistaken; he received five shots on his person, causing severe wounds. The bet was for four drinks.

Austria has just issued bank notes of the value of four cents each.

G. W. GOODALL,
Plumber and Gas and Steam Fitter,
606 Seventh street, near Canal Bridge, Washington.

ALL orders executed at the shortest notice, in the most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms.
Personal attention given to every department of the business.

J. J. COOMBS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL practice in the local Courts of this District, and in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims. Office at the corner of Indiana avenue and Second street.

LOT FOR SALE.—Lot Five, in Square 1002, containing about 13,000 square feet. Price, three cents per foot. Apply at this office.

Champagne Wines and Brandy.
25 BASKETS HEINRICH CHAMPAGNE.
25 baskets of the celebrated Claret Wine.
12 dozen fine old Champagne Brandy.
12 dozen fine old London Dock Brandy.
8 quarter casks very fine delicate Pale Sherry, imported direct by us.
In store, and for sale by
E. E. WHITE & CO.,
No. 63 Louisiana avenue, between
Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite
Bank of Washington.
dec 15

INTERIOR ADORNMENTS.
486.  486.
PAPER HANGINGS.
OF ALL GRADERS AND PRICES.

WARRANTED Gold Band Window Shades, Buff, Green, and Blue—Holland Shades, all sizes, made to order.
Also, a handsome assortment of Picture Cord and Tassels, all sizes and colors.
Purchasing for cash, and allowing no old stock to accumulate, persons needing the above goods will find it to their advantage to give me a call. All work executed and superintended by practical men, who have served a regular apprenticeship at their trade.
Satisfaction guaranteed, or no pay required.
Please give me a call. Remember the number.
JOHN MARKITER,
No. 486 Seventh street, eight doors above
Odd Fellows' Hall.
nov 26

WASHINGTON MANUFACTURERS.
Encourage Home Production.
LAMPBLACK of all qualities, and packed in all of the different styles known to the trade.

ROOFING PITCH & ROOFING FELT.
FOR GRAVEL ROOFS.
And also used for slate and tin roofs. Manufactured and for sale by
H. C. WILSON & CO.,
Twenty-second street and Chesapeake and
Ohio Canal. Office adjoining Bank of
Washington.
nov 26

J. W. MORSELL,
(Successor to Howell & Morrell.)
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Lamps, Lamp-
Glasses, Varnish, Brushes, and
Window Glass.
323 C street, between Sixth and Seventh.

ARTIST'S materials of every variety. Wicks of every description. dec 8-11

WINTER FUEL.
ON hand and for sale, at reasonable prices, a good supply of
Red Ash Coal,
White Ash Coal,
Lykens Valley Coal.
Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Terms Cash.
R. W. BURK,
dec 11—60411 Cor. Seventh and Mass. av.

New No. 1 Mesa Mackerel
For sale low by
BROWNING & KEATING,
253 Penn. avenue, near Sixth street.

SHARP'S BREECH-LOADING REPEATER!
WE have sold many dozens of the above arm, and find they give satisfaction. They weigh only eight and a half ounces, and are warranted, at
STEVENS'S
nov 26 Sales Room, Brown's Hotel.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.'S
REPRINT OF
THE BRITISH REVIEWS
—AND—
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO. New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:
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These Periodicals all represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

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Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
nov 26 No. 54 Gold street, New York.

Organization of the Departments.

STATE DEPARTMENT.
The whole machinery employed to conduct the business arising out of our foreign relations with all the Powers of the world is far more simple than is generally conceived. The number employed in the Department of State of the United States is only twenty-eight, as follows: One Secretary of State, (Hon. Lewis Cass), one Assistant Secretary of State, (Hon. John Appleton), one Chief Clerk, one Superintendent of Statistics, twenty-two Clerks, one Translator, and one Librarian.

Diplomatic Branch.—This branch of the State Department has charge of all correspondence between the Department and other diplomatic agents of the United States abroad, and those of foreign Powers accredited to this Government. In it all diplomatic instructions sent from the Department and communications to commissioners under treaties of boundaries, &c., are prepared, copied, and recorded, and all of like character received are registered and filed, their contents being first entered in an analytic table or index.

Consular Branch.—This branch has charge of the correspondence, &c., between the Department and the consuls and commercial agents of the United States. In its instructions to those officers, and answers to their dispatches and to letters from other persons asking for consular agency, or relating to consular affairs, are prepared and recorded.

The Disbursing Agent.—He has charge of all correspondence relating to any fund with the disbursement of which the Department is charged.

The Translator.—His duties are to furnish such translations as the Department may require. He also records the commissions of consuls and vice consuls, when not in English, upon which exequaturs are issued.

Clerk of Appointments and Commissions.—He makes out and records commissions, letters of appointment, and nominations to the Senate; makes out and records exequaturs, and records, when in English, the commissions on which they are issued. Has charge of the library.

Clerk of the Rolls and Archives.—He takes charge of the rolls, or enrolled acts and resolutions of Congress, as they are received at the Department from the President; prepares the authenticated copies thereof which are called for; prepares, and superintends the publication of that of treaties in the newspapers and in book form; attends to their distribution throughout the United States, and that of all documents and publications in regard to which the Department is to the Department; writing and filing all letters connected therewith. Has charge of all Indian treaties, and business relating thereto.

Clerk of Territorial Business.—The Seal of the Department, &c.—He has charge of the seals of the United States and of the Department, and prepares and attaches certificates to papers presented for authentication; has charge of the Territorial business; immigration and registered sealers; and records all letters from the Department, other than the diplomatic and consular.

Clerk of Pardons and Passports.—He prepares and records pardons and remissions; and registers and files the petitions and papers on which they are founded. Makes out and records passports; keeps a daily register of all letters, other than diplomatic and consular, received, and of the disposition made of them; prepares letters relating to this business.

Superintendent of Statistics.—He superintends the preparation of the "Annual Report of the Secretary of State and Foreign Commerce," as required by the acts of 1842 and 1856.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States; A. B. McCalmont, Esq., Assistant. The ordinary business of this office may be classified under the following heads:

1. Official opinions on the current business of the Government, as called for by the President, by any head of Department, or by the Solicitor of the Treasury.
2. Examination of the titles of all land purchased, as the sites of arsenals, custom-houses, light-houses, and all other public works of the United States.
3. Applications for pardons in all cases of conviction in the courts of the United States.
4. Applications for appointment in all the judicial and legal business of the Government.
5. The conduct and argument of all suits in the Supreme Court of the United States in which the Government is concerned.
6. The supervision of all other suits arising in any of the Departments, when referred by the head thereof to the Attorney General.

To these ordinary heads of the business of the office is added at the present time the direction of all appeals on land claims in California.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Hon. Jacob Thompson, of the State of Mississippi. Its clerical force consists of one Chief Clerk, (Moses Kelly, Esq.), two Disbursing Clerks, and ten other regular Clerks; and to its supervision and management are committed the following branches of the public service:

1st. The Public Lands.—The chief of this bureau is called the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Land Bureau is charged with the survey, management, and sale of the public domain, and the issuing of titles thereon, whether derived from confirmations of grants made by former Governments, by sales, donations, or grants for schools, military bounties, or public improvements, and likewise the revision of Virginia military bounty-land claims, and the issuing of scrip in lieu thereof. The Land Office also audits its own accounts. The present Commissioner is Joseph S. Wilson. Its principal officers are a Recorder, Chief Clerk, who also acts as Commissioner *ad interim*, Principal Clerk of Surveys, besides a Draughtsman, Assistant Draughtsman, and some 150 Clerks of various grades.

2d. Pensions.—The present head of this bureau is George C. Walling, of Virginia. The Commissioner is charged with the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under the various and numerous laws passed by Congress granting bounty land or pensions for the military or naval services in the revolutionary and subsequent wars in which the United States have been engaged. He has one Chief Clerk, (John Robb, Esq.), and a permanent corps, consisting of some seventy other Clerks.

3d. Indians.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs, A. E. Greenwood, of Arkansas. He is provided with a Chief Clerk, and about fifteen other subordinate Clerks.

4th. Patent Office.—Hon. Philip P. Thomas, of Maryland, Commissioner of Patents. To this bureau is committed the execution and performance of all "arts and things touching and respecting the granting and issuing of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, and improvements." The collection of statistics relating to agriculture, the collection and distribution of seeds, plants, and cuttings. It has a Chief Clerk—who is by law the acting Commissioner of Patents in the absence of the Commissioner—twelve principal and twelve assistant Examiners of Patents, some dozen subordinate permanent Clerks, besides a considerable number of temporary employees. Samuel T. Shugart, Esq., Chief Clerk.

As at passed at the last session of Congress provided that all books, maps, charts, and other publications, heretofore deposited in the Department of State, according to the law regulating copyrights, should be removed to the Department of the Interior, which is charged with all the duties connected with matters pertaining to copyright; which duties have been assigned by the Secretary of the Interior to the Patent Office.

As belonging most appropriately to this branch of the service.

Besides these four principal branches of this new Executive Department, the organic act of 1850 transferred to it from the Treasury Department the supervision of the accounts of the United States Marshals and Attorneys, and the Clerks of the United States Courts, the management of the lead and other mines of the United States, and the affairs of the penitentiary of the United States in the District of Columbia; and from the State Department the duty of taking and returning the censuses of the United States, and of supervising and directing the acts of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. The Hospital for the Insane of the army and navy and of the District of Columbia is also under the management of this Department; in addition to which, by laws recently passed, the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the construction of the three wagon roads leading to the Pacific coast.

Under act of February 5, 1859, "providing for keeping and distributing all public documents, all the books, documents, &c., printed or purchased by the Government," the Annals of Congress, American State Papers, American Archives, Jefferson's and Adams's Works, are transferred to this Department from the State Department, Library of Congress, and elsewhere; also, the Journals and Documents of the Thirty-first Congress. These valuable works are distributed to those who are by law entitled to receive them, and to such "colleges, public libraries, academies, literary and scientific institutions, boards of trade, or public associations," as shall be designated by the members of Congress.

The Department requires an additional building for its accommodation, and the erection of one has been repeatedly recommended during the last few years for that purpose. At present, the Pension Office is provided with rooms in what is known as the "Widow's Building." The other branches of the Department, including the Secretary's office, are all crowded into the Patent Office building, the whole of which will be required at an early day for the use of the Patent Office, for which it was originally intended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department consists of the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury, two Comptrollers, Commissioner of the Customs, six Auditors, Treasurer, Register, Solicitor, Light-house Board, and Coast Survey.

The following is a brief indication of the duties of these several offices, and of the force employed therein, respectively:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Philip Clayton, Assistant Secretary; one Engineer in Charge; one Architect, and three Draughtsmen temporarily employed, and twenty-two Clerks. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the general supervision of the fiscal transactions of the Government, and of the execution of the laws concerning the commerce and navigation of the United States. He superintends the survey of the coast, the light-house establishment, the marine hospitals of the United States, and the construction of certain public buildings for customs-houses and other purposes.

First Comptroller's Office.—Hon. William Medill, Comptroller, and fifteen Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering accounts of the army, navy, and Indian departments of the public service, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Second Comptroller's Office.—J. M. Catts, Esq., Comptroller, and seventeen Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the customs, revenue, and disbursements, and for the building and repairing custom-houses, &c., and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

First Auditor's Office.—Thomas L. Smith, Esq., First Auditor, and nineteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list, and under private acts of Congress, and reports the balance to the Commissioner of the Customs and the First Comptroller, respectively, for their decision thereon.

Second Auditor's Office.—Thomas J. D. Fuller, Second Auditor, and twenty-one Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts relating to the pay, clothing, and recruiting of the army, as well as armories, arsenals, and ordnance, and all accounts relating to the Indian department, and reports the balance to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Third Auditor's Office.—Robert J. Atkinson, Esq., Third Auditor, and seventy-eight Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for subsistence of the army, fortifications, Military Academy, military roads, and the Quartermaster's Department, as well as for pensions, claims arising from military services previous to 1816, and for losses and other property lost in the military service, under various acts of Congress, and reports the balance to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Fourth Auditor's Office.—A. J. O'Bannon, Esq., Fourth Auditor, and sixteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for the service of the Navy Department, and reports the balance to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Fifth Auditor's Office.—Bartholomew Fuller, Esq., Fifth Auditor, and six Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for diplomatic and similar services performed under the direction of the State Department, and reports the balance to the First Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Sixth Auditor's Office.—Dr. Thomas M. Tate, Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and one hundred and fourteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts arising from the service of the Post Office Department. His decisions are final, unless an appeal be taken in twelve months to the First Comptroller. He superintends the collection of all debts due the Post Office Department, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed on postmasters and mail contractors for failing to do their duty; he directs suits and legal proceedings, civil and criminal, and takes all such measures as may be authorized by law to enforce the prompt payment of moneys due to the Department; instructing United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, on all matters relating thereto; and receives returns from each term of the United States courts, of the condition and progress of such suits and legal proceedings; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts due the Post Office Department, and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

Treasurer's Office.—Samuel Casey, Esq., Treasurer, and thirteen Clerks. He receives and keeps the moneys of the United States in his own office, and that of the depositories created by the act of the 6th of August, 1836, and pays out the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the First Comptroller, and upon warrants drawn by the Postmaster General, and countersigned by the Sixth Auditor, and recorded by the Register. He also holds public moneys advanced by warrant to disbursing officers, and pays out the same upon their checks.

Register's Office.—Finley Bigger, Esq., Register, and twenty-nine Clerks. He keeps the accounts of public receipts and expenditures; receives the returns and makes out the official statement of commerce and navigation of the United States; and receives from the First Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and

vouchers decided by them, and is charged by law with their safe keeping.

Solicitor's Office.—Hon. Janus Hillyer, Solicitor, and six Clerks. He superintends all civil suits commenced by the United States, (except those arising in the Post Office Department,) and instructs the United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, in all matters relating to them and their results. He receives returns from each term of the United States courts, showing the progress and condition of such suits; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts, (except those assigned in payment of debts due the Post Office Department,) and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

Light-house Board.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, *ex-officio* President; Com. W. H. Shubrick, United States Navy, Chairman; Commander E. G. Tilton, United States Navy; Major A. H. Bowman, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army; Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey; Commander Raphael Semmes, United States Navy, and Captain W. F. Smith, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army, members, the last two being also Secretaries, and five Clerks. This board directs the building and repairing of light-houses, light-vessels, beacons, and buoys, contracts for supplies, and governs the personnel of the establishment.

United States Coast Survey.—Professor A. D. Bache, LL.D., Superintendent, and Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

Capt. William R. Palmer, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army, in charge of the Coast Survey Office; Lieut. A. P. Hill, United States Army, Assistant.

Assistant Chas. A. Schott, in charge of computing division.
Assistant L. F. Pourtales, in charge of tidal division.
Lieut. Thomas Wilson, United States Army, in charge of drawing division.
Mr. Edward Wharton, acting in charge of engraving division.

Lieut. John R. Smead, United States Army, in charge of miscellaneous divisions.
Samuel Helt, Disbursing Agent.
George Mathiot, Electrotypist.
Joseph Saxton, Assistant to Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster General. The direction and management of the Post Office Department are assigned by the Constitution and laws to the Postmaster General. That its business may be the more conveniently arranged and prepared for his final action, it is distributed among several bureaus, as follows: The Appointment Office, in charge of the First Assistant Postmaster General; the Contract Office, in charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General; the Finance Office, in charge of the Third Assistant Postmaster General; and the Inspection Office, in charge of the Chief Clerk.

Appointment Office.—Horatio King, Esq., First Assistant Postmaster General, and nineteen Clerks. To this office are assigned all questions which relate to the establishment and discontinuance of post offices, changes of sites and names, appointment and removal of postmasters and route and local agents, as also the giving of instructions to postmasters. Postmasters are furnished with marking and rating stamps and letter balances by this bureau, which is charged also with providing blanks and stationery for the use of the Department, and with the superintendence of the several agencies established for supplying postmasters with blanks. To this bureau is likewise assigned the supervision of the ocean mail steamship lines, and of the foreign and international postal arrangements.

Contract Office.—William H. Dundas, Esq., Second Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty-six Clerks. To this office is assigned the business of arranging the mail service of the United States, and placing the same under contract, embracing all correspondence and proceedings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of conveyance, and times of departures and arrivals on all the routes; the course of the mail between different sections of the country, the points of mail distribution, and the regulations for the government of the domestic mail service of the United States. It prepares advertisements for mail proposals, receives the bids, and takes charge of the annual and occasional mail lettings, and the adjustment and execution of the contracts. All applications for the establishment or alteration of mail arrangements, should be sent to this office. All claims should be submitted to it for transportation service not under contract, the recognition of said service as a necessary authority for the proper credits at the Auditor's Office. From this office all postmasters at the ends of routes receive the statement of mail arrangements prescribed for the respective routes. It reports weekly to the Auditor all contracts executed, and all orders affecting accounts for mail transportation; prepares the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and reports of the mail lettings, giving a statement of each bid, of the contracts made, the new service originated, the curtailments ordered, and the additional allowances granted within the year.

Finance Office.—A. N. Zevely, Esq., Third Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty-one Clerks. To this office are assigned the supervision and management of the financial business of the Department, not devolved by law upon the Auditor, embracing accounts with the draft offices and other depositories of the Department, the issuing of warrants and drafts in payment of balances reported by the Auditor to be due to mail contractors and other persons, the supervision of the accounts of offices under orders to deposit their quarterly balances at designated points, and the superintendence of the rendition by postmasters of their quarterly returns of postage. It has charge of the Dead-Letter Office, of the issuing of postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the pre-payment of postage, and of the accounts connected therewith.

To the Third Assistant Postmaster General all postmasters should direct their quarterly returns of postage; those at draft offices, their letters reporting quarterly the net proceeds of their offices; and those at depository offices, their certificates of deposit; to him should also be directed the weekly and monthly returns of the depositories of the Department, as well as all applications and receipts for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, and for dead letters.

Inspection Office.—Benj. N. Clements, Esq., Chief Clerk, and seventeen Clerks. To this office is assigned the duty of receiving and examining the registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, and reports of mail failures; of noting the delinquencies of contractors, and preparing cases thereon for the action of the Postmaster General; furnishing blanks for mail registers, and reports of mail failures; providing and sending out mail bags and mail locks and keys, and doing all other things which may be necessary to secure a faithful and exact performance of all mail contracts.

All cases of mail depredation, or violation of law by private express, or by the forging or illegal use of postage stamps, are under the supervision of this office, and should be reported to it.
All communications respecting lost money, letters, mail depredations, or other violations of law, or mail locks and keys, should be directed, "Chief Clerk, Post Office Department."
All registers of the arrivals and departures of

the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, reports of mail failures, applications for blank registers, and reports of failures, and all complaints against contractors for irregular or imperfect service, should be directed, "Inspection Office, Post Office Department."

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department consists of the Navy Department proper, being the office of the Secretary and of five bureaus attached thereto, viz: Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The following is a statement of the duties of each of these offices, and of the force employed therein:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. Isaac Tousey, Secretary of the Navy; Charles W. Welch, Esq., Chief Clerk, and eleven Clerks. The Secretary of the Navy has charge of everything connected with the naval establishment, and the execution of all laws relating thereto is intrusted to him, under the general direction of the President of the United States, who, by the Constitution, is Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy. All instructions to commanders of squadrons and commanders of vessels, all orders of officers and commissions of officers both in the navy and marine corps, appointments of commissioned and warrant officers, orders for the enlistment and discharge of seamen, emanate from the Secretary's Office. All the duties of the different bureaus are performed under the authority of the Secretary, and their orders are considered as emanating from him. The general superintendence of the marine corps forms also a part of the duties of the Secretary, and all the orders of the commander of that corps should be approved by him.

Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.—Commander Joseph Smith, Chief of the Bureau, four Clerks, one Civil Engineer, and one Draughtsman. All the navy yards, docks, and wharves, buildings and machinery in navy yards, and everything immediately connected with them, are under the superintendence of this bureau. It is also charged with the management of the Naval Asylum.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair.—John Lenthall, Esq., Chief of the Bureau, eight Clerks, and one Draughtsman. The Office of the Engineer-in-chief of the Navy, Samuel Archbold, Esq., is attached to this bureau, who is assisted by three assistant engineers. This bureau has charge of the building and repairs of all vessels of war, purchase of materials, and the providing of all vessels with their equipments, as sails, anchors, water tanks, &c. The Engineer-in-chief superintends the construction of all marine steam engines for the navy, and, with the approval of the Secretary, decides upon plans for their construction.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.—H. Bridge, Former United States Navy, Chief of Bureau, and four Clerks. This bureau has charge of the use of the navy, and clothing, together with the making of contracts for furnishing the same, comp under the charge of this bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.—Capt. Duncan Ingraham, Chief of Bureau, four Clerks, and one Draughtsman. This bureau has charge of all ordnance and ordnance stores, the manufacture or purchase of cannon, guns, powder, shot, shells, &c., and the equipment of vessels of war, with everything connected therewith. It also provides them with maps, charts, chronometers, barometers, &c., together with such books as are furnished ships of war. "The United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office" at Washington, and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, are also under the general superintendence of the Chief of this Bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.—Dr. William Whelan, Surgeon United States Navy, Chief of Bureau; one Passed Assistant Surgeon United States Navy, and two Clerks. Everything relating to medicines and medical stores, treatment of sick and wounded, and management of hospitals, comes within the superintendence of this bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Hon. J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War, W. R. Drinkard, Chief Clerk, seven Clerks, two Messengers, and one Labor